THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1792. [No 157]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

In this life the moſt neceſſary of all ſciences is to learn to preſerve one's ſelf from the Contagion of bad example.
Ariſtotle.

To diffuſe a benefit to Poſterity by inculcating the moſt principles of virtue, is to ſow the moſt uſeful ideas of whatever is neceſſary and to make mankind practically the duties and obligations which they reciprocally owe to each other, is a moſt noble and glorious employment; it is a moſt manly ſcene of what is truly honorable, ſhould we view it in their moſt worſt light.

The COLLECTION, No. I.

PRUDENCE is a very deſirable thing when we are young; and good humour is the beauty of old age—This is what the philoſopher meant by ſaying, "That we ſhould be young in old age, and old in our youth."
Cato.

In this life the hopes of the wiſe ſometimes exceed; but never thoſe of fools, becauſe their wiſhes are always beyond their abilities.
Democritus.

Agathocles by the grace of charity, with which he accompanies every word and action of benevolence, merits the more particular regard of mankind; yet leaves us in ſuſpence to decide which is the moſt lovely, the inward goodneſs, or the manner of performing it. Without this happy talent, munificence paſſes undigeſted into the breaſts of thoſe he intends to relieve with our hand, while he extends the purſe with the other.
Cowper.

Amongſt all the ſpecies of levity I know of none more reprehenſible than immodeſt talk, eſpecially in the company of ladies. Indecent language is at all times improper, but much more ſo when it offends the chaſte ear of female delicacy, and puts the modeſt face to the bluſh; tho' this with ſome ſyſtematic gentlemen is eſteemed excellent fun, but let them remember the juſt lines of the poet—

Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of ſenſe.

From the elders and members believing the ſalvation of all men through our Lord Jeſus—met in annual Convention, at Philadelphia, May 25th, 1792, and continued by adjournment until the 29th of the ſame month.

To the churches throughout the United States in the ſame comfortable belief with us, wiſhing that grace, love and truth may be multiplied.

Dearly beloved and highly favoured of God, our common Father,

WE riſpice to have it in our power to acquaint you, that through the goodneſs of God our Saviour, we have had an exceeding comfortable meeting, and our deliberations were conducted with affection, forbearance and love; and what increaſed our joy and brightened our joy, is the diſcovery of the great and mighty works that are taking place throughout Europe as well as America; that light and love are ſpreading and pervading the whole earth; and that the time is haſtening when the knowledge of the Lord ſhall cover the earth as the waters do the great deep, and the wickedneſs is blooming and bringing forth fruit.

We have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the number of churches and ſocieties joined and connected with us, have increaſed to fifteen, exclusive of two other ſocieties that have not yet met in Yearly Convention. The tidings that have been received from the diſtant parts of ſeveral ſtates are truly refreſhing, and muſt be a means of filling your hearts with gratitude to the Father of mercies, and likewiſe cauſe you to lift up your voices for joy, ſhouting aloud for very the harveſt is great and the [illegible].

We requeſt you dear brethren, to aſſiſt thoſe who labor in the goſpel and are engaged in miniſtering to the people; and where there are among us ſuitable perſons, gifted with grace and utterance, we recommend that they be encouraged and called to exerciſe their gifts to the glory and honour of our great Head and Maſter.

May every one, according to his capacity and ſtation in life, be diligent in the work and great privileges in the Lord, by manifeſting that the belief of the truth is in Jeſus, doth ever influence to love and good works.

We have appointed our next annual Convention to be held at Philadelphia, the 29th day of May, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

And may God who guides, governs and directs all things to his own glory and the good of his creatures—who hath all fleſh in his holy keeping, keep you and us with all the brethren of mankind, in the bond of peace and the fellowſhip of the goſpel—is the prayer of your brethren in the full atonement of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

Signed by requeſt and in behalf of the Convention,
JAMES MOORE, Moderator.
Atteſt, DAVID EVAN, Clerk.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 30.

THE duties on ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic produce, were increaſed from 9, 10, 11, 12, and 20 cents (as reported by the committee) to 7, 8, 9, 11 12, and 18 cents.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the reſolution for a joint committee to wait on the President, to inquire if he would appoint a day of public humiliation and prayer, &c. was taken up and conſidered—The House being equally divided on the queſtion for taking it up, it was determined in the affirmative by the Speaker.

The queſtion then was for agreeing to the reſolution—Mr. Livermore and Mr. Sedgwick ſupported the reſolution—Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Boudinot againſt it.

The queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative—32 to 21—and a committee of three appointed.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

An engroſſed bill, concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill relative to the compenſations to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties on impoſt and tonnage, was read a third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States—the committee diſcuſſed the firſt letter, roſe and reported progreſs.

THURSDAY, May 3.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authoriſing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleve Symmes—were taken into conſideration and agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the public debt.

A motion by Mr. Fitzſimmons, to the following purport, was agreed to,—That certificates of the debt iſſued ſubſequent to January 1790 ſhould, after the diviſion of [illegible] be ſubdivided in part of the ſum provided to be aſſumed in any particular ſtate, which is not ſuited to its ſubſcription of ſtate debt, agreeable to the exiſting law.

Mr. Madiſon moved to amend the ſection which relates to the priorities of the public creditors by inſerting the words "known" before the words "public ſtock"—Conſiderable debate enſued on this motion, but without coming to the queſtion, roſe and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 4.

Mr. Livermore moved a motion to repeal the reſolution of the 30th ult. for adjourning the 9th inſtant, ſo as to alter the time to the 10th, which was adopted.

The following reſolution was agreed to, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence, viz.—

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 25th ult. authoriſing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to close the preſent ſeſſion, by adjourning their reſpective Houſes on the 9th inſtant, be reſcinded—and that, it ſhall be recommended to the Senate to adopt meaſures for the ſame purpoſe.

Letters were returned the reſolution with an amendment, naming Tueſday the 5th for the day of adjournment.

The Houſe concurred in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. E. Burke, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills, for carrying into execution the treaty and the laws, recently paſſed by the ſeveral commonwealths of Indians.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States,

Was read, and on a further aſſumption of the ſeveral ſtate debts, for loan-office and ſome other certificates, ſix hundred and forty thouſand forty four dollars, two hundred and forty ſeven ninetieths of a dollar.

Mr. Parker obſerved, that though it was ſuppoſed that objections would be made to the propoſition, it was hardly to be expected that any ſhould be made by gentlemen from the weſt, as debts have always been conſidered aſſets—He obſerved that the proportion of ſtate debts was not yet large in the weſtern country, and expreſſed his hope that the aſſumption of the ſtate debts would be conſidered the firſt bleſſing and benefit of a free government—It, he ſaid, the meaſure was juſt at all, which does not appear to be doubted, it was one of the beſt meaſures of public policy—The debt of Rhode-Iſland had not had any thing like juſtice done to her in the former aſſumption—Her debt amounts to the one fifteenth of the whole debt aſſumed, whereas ſhe has only a one hundred and ſeventieth part provided for—the injuſtice of this partial proviſion was ſo flagrant, that he hoped it would not be continued by rejecting the propoſition.

After a lengthy debate, the ſubject was wholly ſet aſide by the *previous queſtion*, which paſſed in the negative; Yeas, 23; Nays, 35.

After the queſtion had been decided,

Mr. Williamſon, who had been abſent when the names were called, obtained the permiſſion of the houſe to have his name entered among the Yeas and Nays, on the journal, as voting in the affirmative—having declared, that if he had been preſent, he would have voted on that ſide of the queſtion.

Motions were then ſeverally made by Mr. B. Bourn, and Mr. Baldwin for a further aſſumption of the debts of Pennſylvania and Georgia, not to exceed in either caſe 300,000 Dollars.—Negatived.

An amendment was added to the bill, excluding the certificates iſſued by Patrick Travers commiſſioner of Cumberland County in the State of North-Carolina, and thoſe iſſued by the commiſſioners of army accounts at Warren, in the ſame ſtate in the year 1780, from being received by commiſſioners of loans, on account of the frauds practiſed in iſſuing the ſame.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading; and

A motion made by Mr. W. Smith, that the houſe ſhould meet on Sunday, being negatived,

The Houſe adjourned.

European Intelligence.

PARIS, March 30.

ON the 27th of March, died at Worms, the Chevalier de Blois, who was much employed by the Emigrant Princes, without obtaining any recompence for his ſervices. Incenſed at their neglect, he declared on his death bed, that they were the authors of the miſfortunes of Avignon, Arles, Nismes, and St. Domingo, and of the maſſacres of the regiments; that ſeduced by the Italian and Spaniſh clergy they had money enough to defolate the earth; that having been ſeduced by the Prince de Conde, and his confidant [illegible] de Calonne, he repented heartily of the many journies he had made to France, and the evils of which he was the occaſion; and that his laſt breath would be uſed in praying for God's forgiveneſs.

All the plots of the counts of Provence have had a regular ſucceſſion, and were the cauſe of their grandeur and defeats almoſt in the ſame breath.—The ſcheme projected between the new body Guards and the Emigrant Pariſian officers, but happily ended in forming a ſpeedy union of both parties.

To remedy in ſome meaſure the enormous expences which have been already created by the conduct of the Emigrants, the Pariſian aſſembly have decreed, that an indemnity ſhall be made from the general mass of their property for the diſburſements hitherto made by the nation in warlike preparations.

The Emigrants of Coblentz ſtill flocking home in hundreds; the Brothers, St. Denis, and St. Pierre, are arrived from Worms in the evening, as their gentry chooſe to arrive in the dark. Their equipages are then waſhed, the arms neatly varniſhed and painted over, and thus equipped they make their morning entree, like honeſt citizens into the capital, unexclaimed and unblazoned.

SINGULAR PETITION.

Abſtracts of a number of petitions were read, in the National Aſſembly yeſterday, one night which was one from Madam Grandin, a Mother, of more than a wife, praying the Aſſembly to paſs a law to enable children, not born in wedlock, to inherit the property of their parents. In ſupport of this prayer, ſhe cited the ancient laws of the Franks, and the cuſtoms of various other nations, both ancient and modern. Her petition was warmly applauded, and referred to the committee of legiſlation.

M. Guiſant announced to the aſſembly the diſcovery of a machine, to which he gave the title of a Long Rope, which would be a regulator of the voice, and would ſerve to direct the aſſembly in moments of tumult and diſorder. He received the accolade of the ſpring.

The generous conduct of the Earl of Effingham, as governor of Jamaica, and of the United States of America, in regard to St. Domingo, had long ago engaged the aſſembly to paſs votes of thanks, which the old members had not tranſmitted. A new order was made for tranſmitting them forthwith.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1792. [No 1575]

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In this life the moſt neceſſary of all ſciences is to learn to preſerve one's ſelf from the contagion of bad example.
Ariſthenes.

To diffuſe a beneficial influence by inculcating the pure principles of virtue, in giving the mind juſt ideas of whatever is worthy, and by numerous examples from the Ancients and Moderns endeavour to perſuade my readers to a modeſty and gentleneſs of manners and behaviour, to a rational piety, the government of their paſſions, and to a manly ſenſe of what is truly honorable, ſhall be the aim of their well-wiſher.

The COLLECTION, No. I.

PRUDENCE is a very deſirable thing when we are young; and good humour is the balſam of old age—This is what the philoſopher meant by ſaying, "That we ſhould be young in old age, and old in our youth." *Chilo.*

In this life the hopes of the wiſe ſometimes ſucceed; but never thoſe of fools, becauſe their wiſhes are always beyond their abilities. *Democritus.*

Agathocles by the grace of charity, with which he accompanies every word and action of benevolence, attracts the more particular regard of mankind; yet leaves them in ſuſpence to decide which is the moſt lovely, the deed of goodneſs, or the manner of performing it. Without this happy talent, munificence plunges a dagger into the breaſts of thoſe ſhe intends to relieve with one hand, while ſhe extends the purſe with the other. *Cooper.*

Amongſt all the ſpecies of levity I know of none more reprehenſible than immodeſt talk, eſpecially in the company of ladies. Indecent language is at all times improper, but much more ſo when it offends the chaſte ear of female delicacy, and puts the modeſt fair to the bluſh; tho' this with your impudent gentlemen is eſteemed excellent fun, but let them remember the juſt lines of the poet—

Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of ſenſe.

From the elders and members believing the ſalvation of all men through our Lord Jeſus—met in annual Convention, at Philadelphia, May 25th, 1792, and continued by adjournment until the 29th of the ſame month.

To the churches throughout the United States in the ſame comfortable belief with us, wiſhing that grace, love and truth may be multiplied.

Dearly beloved and highly favoured of God, our common father,

WE rejoice to have it in our power to acquaint you, that through the goodneſs of God our Saviour, we have had an exceeding comfortable meeting, and our deliberations were conducted with affection forbearance and love; and what increaſed our happineſs and heightened our joy, is the diſcovery of the great and mighty works that are taking place through Europe as well as America; that light and knowlege are faſt pervading the whole earth; and that the time is coming when the knowledge of the Lord ſhall cover the earth as the waters do the great deep, and the wilderneſs is bloſoming and budding like the roſe.

We have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the number of churches and ſocieties joined and united with us, have increaſed to fifteen, excluſive of twenty five ſocieties that have not yet met us in Convention. The tidings that have been received from the diſtant parts of ſeveral ſtates are truly refreſhing, and muſt be a means of filling your hearts with gratitude and thankſgivings, and likewiſe will direct you to the throne of grace to ſupplicate thouſands for truly the harveſt is great and the laborers few.

We requeſt you dear brethren, to aſſiſt thoſe who labor in the goſpel and are engaged in miniſtring to the people; and where there amongſt us ſuitable perſons, gifted with grace and utterance, we recommend that they be encouraged and called to exerciſe thoſe gifts to the glory and honour of our great Head and Maſter.

May every one, according to his capacity and ſtation in life, be diligent in the work and great privileges in the Lord, by manifeſting that the belief of the truth as in Jeſus, doth ever influence to love and good works.

We have appointed our next annual Convention to be held at Philadelphia, the 25th day of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

And may God who guides, governs and directs all things to his own glory and the good of his creatures—who hath all fleſh in his holy keeping, keep you and us with all the brethren of mankind, in the bond of peace and the fellowſhip of the goſpel—is the prayer of your brethren in the full atonement of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

Signed by requeſt and in behalf of the Convention,
JAMES MOORE, Moderator.
Atteſt, DAVID EVAN, Clerk.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 30.

THE duties on ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic produce, were reduced from 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 20 cents (as reported by the committee) to 7, 8, 9, 11 13, and 18 cents.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the reſolution for a joint committee to wait on the Preſident, to requeſt that he would appoint a day of public humiliation and prayer, &c, was taken into conſideration—the Houſe being equally divided on the queſtion for taking it up, it was determined in the affirmative by the Speaker.

The queſtion then was for agreeing to the reſolution—Mr. Livermore objected to it; he doubted the conſtitutionality and propriety of it.

The queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative—22 to 21—and a committee of three appointed.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

An engroſſed bill concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill relative to the compenſations to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, was read a third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States—the committee diſcuſſed the firſt ſection, roſe and reported progreſs.

THURSDAY, May 3.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes—were taken into conſideration and agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the public debt.

A motion by Mr. Fitzſimons, to the following purport, was agreed to,—That certificates of ſtate debt iſſued ſubſequent to January 1790, ſhould, after the day of be ſubſcribed in part of the ſum provided to be aſſumed in any particular ſtate, which has not filled up its ſubſcription of ſtate debts, agreeable to the funding law.

Mr. Madiſon moved to amend the ſection which relates to the purchaſes of the public debt, by inſerting the word "loweſt" before the words "market price"—conſiderable debate enſued on this motion, but without a deciſion the committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 4.

Mr. Lawrance introduced a motion to repeal the reſolution of the 24th ult. for adjourning the 5th inſtant, and to alter the time to the 10th, which was adopted.

The following reſolution was agreed to, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence, viz.—

Reſolved that the reſolution of the 24th ult. authorizing the Preſident of the Senate and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion, by adjourning their reſpective Houſes on the 5th of May, be repealed;—and that, inſtead thereof, they be authorized to adjourn their reſpective Houſes on Thurſday the 10th, to meet again on ſuch day as ſhall by law be appointed.

The Senate returned the reſolution with an amendment, fixing Tueſday the 8th for the day of adjournment.

The Houſe concurred in this amendment.

On motion of Mr. E. Bourn, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills, providing for the expences of ſtationary and clerk hire, incurred by the ſeveral commiſſioners of loans.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the public debt, being taken up,

Mr. E. Bourn, moved for a further aſſumption of the ſtate debts, to the amount of ſix millions, ſix hundred and forty-four thouſand, five hundred and forty dollars.

Mr. Bourn obſerved, that though it was ſuppoſed that objections would be made to the propoſition, it was hardly to be expected that they would be made by gentlemen from ſtates whoſe debts have already been completely aſſumed—He then adverted to the ſituation of thoſe ſtates who had yet a large debt to pay—and expatiated on the nature of thoſe debts, and urged the abſolute neceſſity and juſtice of a further aſſumption.—If, ſaid he, the meaſure was unjuſt at firſt, which does not appear it is *now* a meaſure of ſtrict juſtice and ſound policy——The ſtate of Rhode-Island had not had any thing like juſtice done to her in the former aſſumption—Her debt amounts to the one fiftieth of the whole debt aſſumed, whereas ſhe has only a one hundred and ſeventieth part provided for—the injuſtice of this partial proviſion was ſo flagrant, that he hoped it would not be continued by rejecting the propoſition.

After a lengthy debate, the ſubject was wholly ſet aſide by the *previous queſtion*, which paſſed in the negative; Yeas, 23; Nays, 35.

After the queſtion had been decided,

Mr. Williamſon, who had been abſent when the names were called, obtained the permiſſion of the houſe to have his name entered among the Yeas and Nays, on the journal, as voting in the affirmative—having declared, that if he had been preſent, he would have voted on that ſide of the queſtion.

Motions were then ſeverally made by Mr. E. Bourn, and Mr. Baldwin for a further aſſumption of the debts of Rhode-Iſland and Georgia, not to exceed in either caſe 300,000 Dollars.——Negatived.

An amendment was added to the bill, excluding the certificates iſſued by Patrick Travers commiſſioner of Cumberland County in the State of North-Carolina, and thoſe iſſued by the commiſſioners of army accounts at Warrington in the ſame ſtate in the year 1786, from being received by commiſſioners of loans, on account of the frauds practiſed in iſſuing the ſame.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading; and

A motion made by Mr. W. Smith, that the houſe ſhould meet on Sunday, being negatived,

The Houſe adjourned.

European Intelligence.

PARIS, March 30.

ON the 17th of March, died at Worms, the Chevalier de Blois, who was much employed by the Emigrant Princes, without obtaining any recompence for his ſervices. Incenſed at their neglect, he declared on his death bed, that they were the authors of the maſſacres of Avignon, Arles, Niſmes, and St. Domingo, and of the mutinies in the regiments; that ſupported by the Italian and Spaniſh clergy they had money enough to deſolate the earth; that having been ill uſed by the Prince de Conde, and his confidant M. de Grenole, he repented heartily of the many journies he had made to France, and the evils of which he had been the inſtrument; and that his laſt breath would be to beg pardon of God and his country.

All the plots of the enemies of our liberties fail in regular ſucceſſion, and we hear of their projects and defeats almoſt in the ſame breath.—The expected quarrel between the new body Guards and the National Pariſian Soldiers, has happily ended in forming a perfect union of both parties.

To remedy in ſome reſpect the enormous expences which have been totally cauſed by the conduct of the Emigrants, the National Aſſembly have decreed, that an indemnity ſhall be made from the general maſs of their property for the diſburſements hitherto made by the nation in warlike preparations.

The Emigrants ſtill continue flocking home in hundreds; the Fauxbourg, St. Dennis, and St. Martin, are alive from duſk in the evening, as theſe gentry chooſe to arrive in the dark. Their equipages are then waſhed, the arms neatly varniſhed and painted out, and thus equipped they make their morning entries, like honeſt citizens into the capital, uneſcutcheoned and unblazoned.

SINGULAR PETITION,

Abſtracts of a number of petitions were read, in the National Aſſembly yeſterday, amongſt which was one from Madam Granval, a mother, without being a wife, praying the Aſſembly to paſs a law to enable children, not born in wedlock, to inherit the property of their parents. In ſupport of this prayer, ſhe referred to the ancient laws of the Franks, and the cuſtoms of various other nations, both ancient and modern. Her petition was warmly applauded, and referred to the committee of legiſlation.

M. Guirant announced to the aſſembly the diſcovery of a machine, to which he gave the title of a Logoſcope, which would be a regulator of the voice, and would ſerve to direct the aſſembly in moments of tumult and diſorder. He received the honor of the ſitting.

The generous conduct of the Earl of Effingham, as governor of Jamaica, and of the United States of America, in regard to St, Domingo, had long ago engaged the aſſembly to paſs votes of thanks, which the old miniſters had not tranſmitted. A new order was made for tranſmitting them forthwith.

Letter of Mr. GOUVION,* *to the President of the National Assembly.*

"PARIS, 14th *April*, 1792.

"Mr. President,

"I Have the honour to inclose my resignation of the office of Deputy to the National Assembly. Were I called upon to explain my motives, I should say, that it would be too painful to me to live any longer in a city, where some magistrates of the people, rejoicing in the triumph of the murderers of my brother, and of his fellow soldiers, have humbled the *National Guards*, who were stepping forward to support the execution of the law. Let me be placed with true friends to the constitution, and then it will be seen who defend it best, we, or the factious. I am, &c. GOUVION."

* *This gentleman was Colonel in the army of the United States, during the late war, and aided the military views of Gen.* FAYETTE.

LONDON, April 4.

One would imagine that we were returning in England to a state of ignorance and barbarism. There is not a country that has so eminently reaped the advantages of the application of machinery towards the diminution of manual labour. We have clearly ascertained the important truth, that a machine which performs the labour of sixty men, so far from throwing those sixty men out of employment, only tends to change their nature of their employment, for increased opportunities to open new sources of industry, and every machine adds to the general wealth.

Manchester, perhaps more than any other town, has benefited from this source, and yet the landed proprietors of their own accord, that part of a work at present now working by Mr. Goulburn, was warmly set on the anti-level to the general discontent. There was a new town built, by which two hundred houses were erected, to the ruin of the power of a dozen families. Notice was given by Mr. Goulburn that it was intended to demolish his premises, and to erect other buildings on the ground which were planned, the house was set on fire, and the whole reduced to ashes.

Manchester is become as famous for the number of its inhabitants, as other Manufactories—In the last year, more persons were married at Manchester than any two towns in England. Yesterday week, the banns were published between two and twenty persons, or one hundred and twenty persons, at the College Church.

April.—In the progress of the continuation of the cause before Lord Mansfield, Mr. Erskine, counsel for Peter Pitcairn, Mr. Lockyer, counsel for Peter Stuart, that in consequence of *legal presumptive evidence* there appeared—that as the Lords Impeachment, instead of detraction, in being likened unto his Satanick Majesty—as his said Majesty, it was acknowledged, was in the *Kingdom*—as he was certainly in the best *presumptive evidence*—and as he had not been subpœnaed in due form—he thought that a continuance could not be denied.

April 5. An Aid de Camp has been despatched by our Government to Earl Gower at Paris, to direct him to explain, and, if possible, accelerate the transaction in the East Indies.

M. de Chaisul Gouffier has accepted of the embassy from the King of the French to this court, and is expected in London in the middle of next month.

April 14. The Duke of Sudermania the regent of Sweden, is known to be a very enterprising man, and as a warrior, inferior to the late King—equal to him in Council, but in the mean exceeds him in the winning arts. Nothing can now be expected from that kingdom against the Constitution of France; for the Duke will find full employment in curbing the Aristocracy at home.

April 21. The King of Hungary's reply to the French King is considered as tantamount to a DECLARATION OF WAR; he demands for the French Monarch, his liberty and authority; for the Princes, their rights and possessions; for the clergy, its property and existence; for the Nobility, its privileges, titles, and hereditary tranquillity. To support the above requisitions, the young Monarch will have in Bohemia and the Netherlands 150,000 Austrian soldiers, 50,000 Prussians, 15,000 Electoral, 25,000 Swedes and Russians, 25,000 Spaniards; another army in Piedmont, and the combined squadrons. To which may be added, the powerful body of Emigrants. All this prodigious force will be ready by the middle of May.

The King of Spain returns the Jacobins for answer, "That no power has a right to demand the reason of his actions, and that he shall assign none to any." This is signed by the Count of ARANDA. WAR, therefore, with France may be looked upon as inevitable.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 13.

"The important intelligence arrived yesterday by a courier from Vienna, is absolutely determined on between the King of Prussia and the new King of Hungary, to unite their forces immediately, and march against France. The fate therefore, of the present distracted Gallic Nation, will, in all human probability, be speedily determined."

Letters by the Paris mail of yesterday mention, that WAR is now understood through Paris to be inevitable.

Fifteen hundred Prussians are ordered to quit the Dutchy of Magdeburg, for the Banks of the Rhine were already there are 15,000 Rationed.

Eight hundred artillery horse are arrived at Berlin, a certain mark of immediate war. A like number belonging to the Emperor are in motion, and 7000 Austrians on the 31st ult. took the route of Bavaria.

NORFOLK, May 23.

By the sloop Betty, Capt. Campion, in 20 days from Havanna, we are favoured with the following intelligence:

That the Governor of Cuba had issued a proclamation, dated 20th of April, ordering all foreign merchants, then resident in that Island, to depart from thence in 40 days.

That the famous General Bowles was lately lodged in the Moro Castle, and to whom were the Spaniards that he should have no communication with, or inform the world of his situation, that no foreigner on any pretence whatever, was allowed the liberty of entering the Moro, from the day Bowles was lodged there.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

By the Brigantine Gloyn arrived, Capt. Elias Potter, arrived here in *fourteen* days from Cape Francois, we are informed, that the situation of affairs respecting the differences in Hispaniola, were every day a more melancholy aspect—that all hopes of peace being relished, were entirely quashed—that the enemy was beyond a doubt, *every where*, loud—that, latterly, some expectations were entertained of the arrival of more troops from France, and then every project of that nature had entirely vanished—and attacks were made almost every night, on the out posts, next to the Cape—that the mulattoes were so enfeebled, that a general massacre was apprehended—that the whites were congratulating themselves it was thought that in the course of a few months, not one would be found remaining on the French part of the Island—that it was confidently believed, that some celebrated characters (among whom is supposed to be the well known Count D'E. who had, a little before, arrived on a clandestine manner, from France) were the chief actors among the revolted mulattoes—that the Colonial Assembly was in a state of the most violent agitation, the members having, on the day before Capt. Potter left, carried their differences on political opinions so far, that they actually drew their swords on each other, and the House would have been dyed in blood had not the interposition of some less turbulent spirits subdued the dreadful ferment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

We are informed by a person from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that there is little or no cultivation for the present year, in consequence of the Negroes, in Northampton and Accomack counties. The whole body is said to have originated from some Negroes who were overheard among themselves the blacks, who were so far from preventing any general insurrection amongst them to disturb the public tranquility.

JUNE 6.

We hear from South Carolina, that the extraordinary rise of the rivers in that state, in the month of April, has destroyed immense quantities of Indian corn that were floated down the rivers for market. This, it is said, will cause a great demand for corn from the northern states till next crop comes in.

On the second instant arrived at this port, the ship Harmony, Capt. Fishmead, in four months from Calcutta, in India—This ship brings accounts of the operation of the English armies to about the 20th of January. At that period nothing very material seems to have taken place in the operations of either power in addition to preceding accounts. Lord Cornwallis had established a magazine of stores, &c. about forty miles from Seringapatam, which place it was expected would be attacked the latter end of January. A detachment of Tippoo Saib's forces was defeated the latter end of December. A few fortrefs filled *rocks*, in one of the accounts, had been taken from Tippoo—In that of Pinigra, one half of the garrison were put to the sword, after the place was carried by assault, for having previously fired on a flag of truce, who was sent to demand a surrender—The English India prints represent the military affairs of England in that country as in a most prosperous situation, and the capture of Seringapatam, as a matter almost reduced to a certainty—Those who were readers of the Royal Gazette, printed in New York during the late war, will on such occasions know how to make the necessary allowances for exaggeration.

By two French ships arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, in forty-five days from France, we learn—That as soon as Count Florida Blancha was dismissed from the C., Madrid, the Count d'Aranda, who succeeded of the place of Minister went to the public jail of that city, and of fifty-two State-prisoners detained under the ill grounded suspicions of Count Florida Blancha or by the tribunal of policy, fifty were set at liberty without paying costs. That the same had been practised at other places were the State inquisition had been introduced. That the Junta Suprema of State is annihilated, and the Consejo Subremo of State is reintegrated.—That the King himself is to be President, and the Count d'Aranda Vice-President.—That the Tribunal of policy created by the ex-Minister, is also abolished, and another formed for the interior policy, of Madrid and the Court. That there is no doubt but that Spain will return to those principles from which she ought never to have deviated, i. e, to look upon France as a natural ally, whose friendship cannot be departed from without exposing herself to the same calamities she underwent before the treaty of Utretcht, and the introduction of a King of the Bourbon family.—That the Count d'Ciruentes (who was President of Castille, and a friend to Florida Blancha) having died suddenly, the King appointed Don Juan d'Anzedorica (an upright magistrate) as Governor of that Council, to the general satisfaction of the people of Madrid. That since the exile tion of Count Florida Blancha (who is now retired near the town of Murica in a convent of Franciscan Friars) the Chevalier de Burgoin, and Mr. d'Durtuly the French Envoys have settled at Court, and that Count d'Aranda has promised that every satisfaction shall be given to the grievances of the French nation, and of individuals.—That such a sudden change in Spain, and the death of Leopold have cut off the heads and arms of the aristocratic party in France.—The captains of the above ships further inform that assignats had taken a rise, and for a discount of 16 or 18 per cent. hard money may be had—That the King, the Queen and the Prince Royal of France, were the only persons allowed to wear mourning for the death of the Emperor, who had, by his artful and hostile measures, incurred the hatred of the French nation—the Priests, the Fanatics, and nobles excepted.

BOSTON, June 13.

Advices from France, as late as 16th April, mention the embarkation of 8000 troops, for the West Indies, to quell the insurrection of the PEIRCE,

The New Hampshire [illegible] commenced discounting at Portsmouth, on Monday last.—The Salem Bank will commence the first of July.

JUNE 16.

On the 16th of May last, a fatal fire broke out in the castle of the town of St. George's, in the island of Grenada, which consumed every house therein—The damages are estimated at 150,000 sterling.

Turnpike Roads are establishing in Connecticut and Pennsylvania—So ought they to be in all parts of the Union.

The English borrow their fashions from France—we import ours from England—This accounts for the circumstance, that our beaux and petit maitres, are just adjusting shoestrings as they are precipitating from the English foot of fashion. If shoestrings were, as were once of our ancestors, of our own raw material, Leather, the patriotism of the act would exclude its foppery.

According to the last accounts received from New-York, the movement of the votes for the Governor of that State, published, gave Governor Clinton a majority of 4[illegible]. But the votes for five Counties had not been canvassed.

Letter of Mr. GOUVION,* *to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly.*

"PARIS, 14th *April*, 1792.

"Mr. Preſident,

"I Have the honour to incloſe my reſignation of the office of Deputy to the National Aſſembly. Were I called upon to explain my motives, I ſhould ſay, that it would be too painful to me to live any longer in a city, where ſome magiſtrates of the people, rejoicing in the triumph of the murderers of my brother, and of his fellow ſoldiers, have humbled the *National Guards*, who were ſtepping forward to ſupport the execution of the law. Let me be placed with true friends to the conſtitution, and then it will be ſeen who defend it beſt, we, or the factious, I am, &c. GOUVION."

* *This gentleman was Colonel in the army of the United States, during the late war, and called the military tutor of Gen.* FAYETTE.

LONDON, April 4.

One would imagine that we were returning in England to a ſtate of ignorance and barbariſm. There is not a country that has ſo eminently reaped the advantages of the application of machinery towards the diminiſhing of manual labour. We have clearly aſcertained the important truth, that a machine which performs the labour of ſixty men, ſo far from turning thoſe ſixty men out of employment, only tends to change the nature of their employment, for encreaſed opulence enables us to open new ſources of induſtry, and every machine adds to the national wealth.

Mancheſter, perhaps more than any other town, has benefited from this means, and yet ſo blind are they to their own intereſt, that but laſt week a moſt extenſive new work, erecting by Mr. Grimſhaw, was wilfully ſet on fire and burnt to the ground, avowedly becauſe there was a new invention, by which five hundred looms would be kept in motion by the power of a ſteam engine. Notice was given to Mr. Grimſhaw that it was intended to demoliſh his premiſes, and in ſpite of all the caution and all the guards which were planted, the houſe was ſet on fire, and the whole reduced to aſhes.

Mancheſter is become as famous for the number of its Matrimonial, as other Manufactures.—During the laſt year, more perſons were married at Mancheſter than almoſt any two towns in England. Yeſterday week, the banns were publiſhed between two hundred and fifty-two perſons, or one hundred and twenty-ſix couples, in the Collegiate Church.

Law.—In an argument for the continuation of the cauſe Lord Lonidale *vs.* Peter Pindar, Mr. Erſkine, counſel for Peter aſſerted, that in all cauſes the *beſt poſſible evidence* ſhould be produced—that as his Lordſhip had complained of defamation, in being likened unto his Satannick Majeſty—as his ſaid Majeſty, it was acknowledged, was in the *Kingdom*—as he was certainly the beſt *poſſible evidence*—and as he had not been ſubpoenaed in due ſeaſon—he thought that a continuance could not be denied.

April 5. A meſſenger has been deſpatched by our Government to Earl Gower at Paris, to direct him to explain, and, if poſſible, conciliate the tranſaction in the Eaſt Indies.

M. de Choiſeul Gouſtier has accepted of the embaſſy from the king of the French to this court, and is expected in London the middle of next month.

April 14. The Duke of Sudermania the regent of Sweden, is known to be a very enterpriſing man, and as a warrior, ſuperiour to the late King—equal to him in Council, but by no means equal to him in the winning arts. Nothing can now be expected from that kingdom againſt the Conſtitution of France; for the Duke will find ſufficient employment in curbing the Ariſtocracy at home.

April 21. The King of Hungary's reply to the French King is conſidered as tantamount to a DECLARATION OF WAR; he demands for the French Monarch, his liberty and authority; for the Princes, their rights and poſſeſſions; for the clergy, its property and exiſtence; for the Nobles, the privileges, titles, and hereditary tranſmiſſions. To ſupport the above requiſitions, the young Monarch will have in Briſgau and the Netherlands 150,000 Auſtrian ſoldiers, 50,000 Pruſſian, 15,000 Electoral, 20,000 Swedes and Ruſſians, 25 000 Spaniards; another army in Piedmont, and the combined Squadrons. To which may be added, the powerful body of Emigrants. All this prodigious force will be ready by the middle of May.

The King of Spain returns the Jacobins for anſwer, "That no power has a right to demand the reaſon of his actions, and that he ſhall aſſign none to any." This is ſigned by the Count of ARANDA. WAR, therefore, with France may be looked upon as inevitable.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 13.

"The important intelligence arrived yeſterday by a courier from Treves ſays, it is abſolutely determined on between the King of Pruſſia and the new King of Hungary, to untite their forces immediately, and march againſt France. The fate therefore, of the preſent diſtracted Gallic Nation, will, in all human probability, be ſpeedily determined."

Letters by the Paris mail of yeſterday mention, that WAR is now underſtood through Paris to be inevitable.

Fifteen hundred Pruſſians are ordered to quit the Dutchy of Magdebourg, for the Banks of the Rhine were already there are 10,000 ſtationed.

Eight hundred artillery horſe are arrived at Berlin, a certain mark of immediate war. A like number belonging to the Emperor are in motion, and 7000 Auſtrians on the 31ſt ult. took the route of Bavaria.

NORFOLK, May 23.

By the ſloop Hetty, Capt. Camplin, in 20 days from Havanna, we are favoured with the following intelligence:

That the Governor of Cuba had iſſued a proclamation, dated 20th of April, ordering all foreign merchants, then reſident in that Iſland, to depart from thence in 40 days.

That the famous General Bowles was ſafely lodged in the Moro Caſtle, and ſo ſtrict were the Spaniards that he ſhould have no communication with, or inform the world of his ſituation, that no foreigner on any pretence whatever, was allowed the liberty of entering the Moro, from the day Bowles was firſt lodged there.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

By the Brigantine Greyhound, Capt. Elias Porter, arrived here in *thirteen* days from Cape Francois, we are informed, that the ſituation of affairs reſpecting the diſturbances in Hiſpaniola, wore every day a more melancholy aſpect—that all hopes of peace being reſtored, were relinquiſhed—that the colony was beyond a doubt, *irretrievably* loſt—that, latterly, ſome expectations were entertained of the arrival of more troops from France, but then every proſpect of that nature had cloſed in deſpair—that attacks were made almoſt every night, on the outpoſts contiguous to the Cape—that the military force was ſo enfeebled, that a general maſſacre was apprehended—that the whites were emigrating daily, and it was thought that, in the courſe of a few months, not one would be found remaining on the French part of the iſland—that it was confidently believed, that ſome celebrated characters (among whom is ſuppoſed to be the well known Count D'E. who had, a little before, arrived in a clandeſtine manner, from France) were the chief actors among the revolted mulattoes—that the Colonial Aſſembly was in a ſtate of the moſt ruinous anarchy, the members having, on the day before Capt. Porter ſailed, carried their differences on political opinions ſo far, that they actually drew their ſwords on each other, and the Houſe would have been drenched in blood, had not the interpoſition of ſome leſs turbulent ſpirits ſubſided the dreadful ferment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

We are informed by a perſon from the Eaſtern Shore of Virginia, that there is little or no foundation for the accounts, re-publiſhed here from a Peterſburgh paper, relative to an inſurrection of the Negroes, in Northampton and Accomack counties. The whole ſtory is ſaid to have originated from ſome ſuſpicious words overheard among ſome of the blacks, which were far from proving any general intention amongſt them to diſturb the public tranquility.

JUNE 6.

We hear from South-Carolina, that the extraordinary ſwell of the rivers in that ſtate, in the month of April, has deſtroyed immenſe quantities of Indian corn that were ſtored at the different landing places for market. This, it is ſaid, will occaſion a demand for corn from the northern ſtates till their next crop comes in.

On the ſecond inſtant arrived at this port, the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Aſhmead, in four months from Calcutta, in India—This ſhip brings accounts of the operation of the Engliſh armies to about the 20th of January. At that period nothing very material ſeems to have taken place in the operations of either power in addition to preceding accounts. Lord Cornwallis had eſtabliſhed a magazine of ſtores, &c. about forty miles from Seringapatam, which place it was expected would be attacked the latter end of January. A detachment of Tippoo Saib's forces was defeated the latter end of December. A few fortreſſes ſtiled *rocks*, in one of the accounts, had been taken from Tippoo—In that of Pinigra, one half of the garriſon were put to the ſword, after the place was carried by aſſault, for having previouſly fired on a flag of truce, who was ſent to demand a ſurrender—The Engliſh India prints repreſent the military affairs of England in that country as in a moſt proſperous ſituation, and the capture or Seringapatam, as a matter almoſt reduced to a certainty——Thoſe who were readers of the Royal Gazette, printed in New York during the late war, will on ſuch occaſions know how to make the neceſſary allowances for exaggeration.

By two French ſhips arrived at Norfolk, Virgina, in forty-five days from France, we learn—That as ſoon as Count Florida Blancha was diſmiſſed from the C[illegible] Madrid, the Count d'Aranda, who accepted of the place of Miniſter went to the public jail of that city, and of fifty-two State-priſoners detained under the ill grounded ſuſpicions of Count Florida Blancha or by the tribunal of policy, fifty were ſet at liberty without paying coſts. That the ſame had been practiſed at other places were the State inquiſition had been introduced. That the Junta Suprema of State is annihilated, and the Conſejo Subremo of State is reintegrated.—That the King himſelf is to be Preſident, and the Count d'Aranda Vice-Preſident.—That the Tribunal of policy created by the ex-Miniſter, is alſo aboliſhed, and another formed for the interior policy, of Madrid and the Court. That there is no doubt but that Spain will return to thoſe principles from which ſhe ought never to have deviated, i. e, to look upon France as a natural ally, whoſe friendſhip cannot be departed from without expoſing herſelf to the ſame calamities ſhe underwent before the treaty of Utretcht, and the introduction of a King of the Bourbon family.—That the Count d'Ciſuentes (who was Preſident of Caſtille, and a friend to Florida Blancha) having died ſuddenly, the King appointed Don Juan d'Anzedorico (an upright magiſtrate) as Governor of that Council, to the general ſatisfaction of the people of Madrid. That ſince the diſmiſſion of Count Florida Blancha (who is now retired near the town of Murica in a convent of Franciſcan Fryars) the Chevalier de Burgoin, and Mr. d'Durtuby the French Envoys have ſettled at Court, and that Count d'Aranda has promiſed that every ſatisfaction ſhall be given to the grievances of the French nation, and of individuals.—That ſuch ſudden change in Spain, and the death of Leopold have cut off the heads and arms of the ariſtocratic party in France.—The captains of the above ſhips further inform that aſſignats had taken a riſe, and for a diſcount of 16 or 18 per cent. hard money may be had—That the King, the Queen and the Prince Royal of France, were the only perſons allowed to wear mourning for the death of the Emperor, who had, by his artful and hoſtile meaſures, incurred the hatred of the French nation—the Prieſts, the Fanatics, and nobles excepted.

BOSTON, June 13.

Advices from France, as late as 16th April, mention the embarkation of 8000 troops, for the Weſt Indies, to quell the negro inſurrections there.

PEIRCE,

The New Hampſhire Bank commenced diſcounting at Portſmouth, on Monday laſt.—The Salem Bank will commence the firſt of July.

JUNE 16.

On the 16th of May laſt, a dreadful fire broke out in the carenage of the town of St. George's, in the iſland of Grenada, which conſumed every houſe therein—The damages are eſtimated at 100,000l. ſterling.

Turnpike Roads are eſtabliſhing in Connecticut and Pennſylvania—So ought they to be in all parts of the Union.

The Engliſh borrow their faſhions from France—we import ours from England—This accounts for the circumſtance, that our beaux and petit maitres, are juſt aſſuming ſhoeſtrings as they are precipitating from the Engliſh foot of faſhion. If ſhoeſtrings were, as were thoſe of our anceſtors, of our own raw material, Leather, the patriotiſm of the act would excuſe its foppery.

According to the laſt accounts received from New-York, the ſtatement of the votes for the Governor of that State, publiſhed, gave Governor Clinton a majority of 470. But the votes for five Counties had not been canvaſſed.

NEWPORT, June 18.

THIS Day the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet in this Town by Adjournment.

MARRIED.]—At New York, Col. SENE of South-Carolina (of the late American Army) to Miss VAN BERCKEL, of that City; Daughter of his Excellency Mr. Van Berckel, late Minister of the United Netherlands, to the United States of America.

—Yesterday Morning, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Mr. ELY KING, of Rainham (Massachusetts) to Miss LYDIA VINSON, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Vinson, of this Town.

—Last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. JOHN SHEARMAN, to Miss SARAH ALLEN, Widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Allen.

DIED.]—At Providence, in the 91st Year of her Age Mrs. HOPE BROWN, Relict of the late Mr. James Brown.

—At Warwick, on the 6th Instant, in the 30th Year of his Age, Elder JOHN GORTON.

—At Litchfield, (Con.) Mr. THOMAS LORD, in the 78th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, of a Consumptive Complaint, in the 19th Year of her Age, Miss MARTHA SHAW, Daughter of Mr. Gould Shaw. The amiable Lady of an amiable and agreeable Disposition, the fond Parent, and affectionate Friend, is happy in the Presence of her Creator.

"The dear delightful Intercourse is o'er!"

☞ THE NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *with commence Drawing at the Court-House, in South Kingstown, on Monday next; agreeable to the Terms offered in our last.—A few Tickets are still in Hand, which may be had of the Managers, and at Newport as usual.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport June 16.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Mary, Gibbs,	Edenton
—— Betty, Bowers,	St. Mary's
—— Peggy, Lawton,	New York
—— Amelia, Catherine,	Ditto
—— Avis, Akin,	Ditto
—— Anne, Clarke,	Massachusetts
Schooner Lydia, Pendleton,	New London
Ship Hope, Wall,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Betty, Huntington,	Hispaniola
—— Polly, Usher,	Ditto
Schooner Dolcy, Brown,	A Fishing Voyage
—— Lydia, Pendleton,	Ditto
Sloop Abigail, Eddy,	Edenton
—— Dove, Salsbury,	Martinico
—— Sally, Vance,	Boston
—— Dove, Reed,	Philadelphia
—— Sally, Sabins,	New-York
—— Sally, Burt,	Newbern
—— Judge Jay, Collins,	St. Eustatia
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	Massachusetts
—— Rambler, Jeffers,	Hispaniola
Schooner Fame, Brown,	Richmond

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the *beds* and *rags* grow out of the *ocean*!—Even the bible is made out of rags! And yet people will not have their rags! Authors, printers, and, sciences and records are a perfect on rags to support, and yet rags are thrown away. *Great* people, that is people *really great* love rags. Why? Because not having rags is a very *little thing*, yet it is a little thing that has *great* effects. Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are not *proper* and *proud*, love rags. Why? because *every little helps*. A few pounds of rags bring a new, nice, and pence feed hungry children. Fat and dumpling people who are above want and hence affluence, will not love rags. Then let us put rags in the hands of little folks; *clean* and *neat*. Tell Mat and Betty to keep a rag bag and bring it—give *them* all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the *trifle*—they will look at it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a year's collection of rags; and the rags will make a bubble and a few beer.—Perhaps a bible and a copy of Watts!—Every [illegible] will have twenty two cent bibles and [illegible] great saving this for the year and one three.

Mr. Smith, Abel & Berry, that you paper-makers do not encourage giving away these children—let their rags be decent—sell for dish-clouts and house cloths, they are just as good for paper-makers as ever.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 7th, 1792.

THE Creditors of William Sawdy, of Exeter, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the Third Monday of June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act should not be granted. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Secry.

PROPOSAL,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

SYSTEM of TRUTHS

CONTAINED IN

DIVINE REVELATION,

Explained and Vindicated.

Showing their Connexion and Consistence with each other, and the Inferences which may be made from them.

In which the following Particulars are explained,

The Existence of the Deity and Perfections of God: The Trinity: The Divine Decrees: The Creation of Men and Angels: The particular Providence and Conduct of God towards them: The Covenant under which they were made: The Apostacy of Man: The Covenant of Redemption: The Nature and Design of the Redemption of Man: The Person and Character of the Redeemer: The Intercession and Work of the Spirit: The Application of Redemption: Regeneration: Justification: The Covenant of Grace: Repentance and Conversion: Divine Influences: Religious Affections: the Nature and Efficacy of the Exercises of Faith: The Nature of Saving Faith, and what is required in it: Faith under Only: Duties of Believers: Perseverance and Final Salvation of Believers: Assurance: Grounds, and what is not so: The Perseverance of Believers: The Nature and Grounds of Assurance of Salvation: The Death of the Body: A Future State: The general Resurrection and Last Judgment: The eternal Happiness of the redeemed: The endless Misery of all who die in Impenitence and Unbelief: The Constitution of the Visible Church of Christ, and of the true Members of it: The Officers in the Church: The Institutions and Ordinances of Christ, to be observed and attended upon by the Church: The Sabbath: Public Worship: Baptism and the Lord's Supper: The Discipline of the Church: Church Power in general, in Accordance to the Laws of Christ: The Conclusion.

To which is added,

A TREATISE on the MILLENNIUM.

Shewing from Scripture, that there will be a thousand years of prosperity of the Church of Christ in this world—In what this will consist. When that time will come mainly: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies of the Scriptures, previous to that Day.

The whole is designed to be a Body of Divinity, for the Instruction and Benefit of all those who are expected to attend to these subjects, especially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Ministry.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on good Paper, with a handsome Type, in two Octavo Volumes, to contain about One Thousand Page.

II. It shall be delivered to Subscribers, handsomely bound and lettered, at *Eighteen Shillings*, or Dollars at *Eighty Cents*, each in sheets at *Ten Shillings* or *Forty Cents*.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable for the Payment, shall receive One Gratis. Subscriptions are desired to this their Residence and Place of Abode.

☞ Subscriptions for this Work are received by the Associate Ministers of the Clergy and other Gentlemen in most of the United States and by THOMAS & ANDREWS, the intended Publishers, at Faust's Statue, No. 45 Newbury-street, Boston.

Gentlemen who have Subscription Papers lodged in their Hands will please to return them to the Author, or the Publishers, as soon as possible.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold CHEAP, upon as reasonable Terms as any Store in this State, by

JOHN BOURS.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the worshipful Town Council of South Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. JOB LEEME, late of said South Kingstown, Esq. deceased, insolvent, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq. in said Town, on the second Monday in June next, in order to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims within six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

P. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, May 25, 1792.

NEWS-PAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of News-papers agreeably to the Act of the United States, the Post-master General proposes—

1st. THAT all newspapers to be conveyed by post, being marked, as usual, with the names of the persons to whom they are to be delivered, should, at the respective Printers, be formed into convenient packages; each package to be under cover (open at one end as the law directs) and addressed to the proper Post-Master, by whom its contents are to be delivered. That on such cover, the Printer mark distinctly, the number of newspapers contained within it, for Printers of newspapers and for Subscribers.

2d. For the accommodation of Subscribers living remote from Post-offices, their newspapers may be formed into other covered packages, marked with the number of papers they respectively contain, and directed to be delivered at noted taverns, or other convenient *stands* on the post roads.—Such packages being also addressed to the nearest Post-masters, short of the places of their final destination, shall be conveyed in the mail, and be by such Post masters, delivered to the mail carriers to be forged as they pass at the *stands* here referred to.—But as the Post masters are responsible for the postages of all newspapers by them delivered, such Subscribers must either pay the postages in advance, or make engagements to the satisfaction of the post-masters respectively for the payment thereof, monthly or quarterly, as they can agree.

3d. It is desirable that such news-papers as are to be conveyed in the mail should be dried.—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the same time secure their delivery in good order.—News-papers put up damp from the press, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. These modes of conveying news-papers are proposed as the most eligible which at present occur.—If others more convenient should be devised, they will be adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Persons having any Demands against the Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administratorship by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWARD STRINGFIELD, Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of said Estate, to bring in their Claims within six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

DANIEL ROGERS,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

Joseph Freeborn

TAKES this Method to inform his Friends and Customers and the Public in general, that he is now engaged in the TANNING and CURRYING Business in Bristol Ferry, where by Care and Attention to Business, a Work can be had as much Despatch as at any Yard in the United States. He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers for their former Favours, and flatters himself with a Hope of their present Custom—he will give Attendance shall be paid to their Commands, and the highest Price gratefully received. He will give Cash for Hides and Skins of all Kinds, or he will tan and curry a Calf skin for 3s. Cash, or Three and Sixpence, Produce, and Hides of all Kinds as cheap as are done in the Place, which he conceives to be low as are done for Thirty Miles round. His Yard is that noted Place near the Rev. Mr. Hunt's Meeting House.

Bristol, May 15, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of Beef of an ex-

cellent Quality, packed on board the Brig Peace—Inquire of

STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport May 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of WILLIAM RENWOOD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, That by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. at their session the 6th Wednesday in May, Instant, the Commission for receiving the Claims to said Estate is revived, and the Time for receiving the Commissioners thereof enlarged out to Six Months from the Day of the General Assembly.—We therefore the Commissioners upon said Estate do sit at our own Dwelling Houses in Newport, at any Time during the said Six Months to receive the Claims of said Creditors for Examination, &c.

V. WIGHTMAN, } Commissioners upon
JOHN TOWNSEND, } said Estate.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

NEWPORT, June 18.

This Day the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet in this Town by Adjournment.

MARRIED.]—At New-York, Col. SENF of South-Carolina (of the late American Army) to Miss VAN BERCKEL, of that City; Daughter of his Excellency Mr. Van Berckel, late Minister of the United Netherlands, to the United States of America.

—Yesterday Morning, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Mr. ELY KING, of Rainham (Massachusetts) to Miss LYDIA VINSON, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Vinson, of this Town.

—Last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. JOHN SHEARMAN, to Mrs. SARAH ALLEN, Widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Allen.

DIED.]—At Providence, in the 92d Year of her Age Mrs. HOPE BROWN, Relict of the late Mr. James Brown.

—At Warwick, on the 6th Instant, in the 70th Year of his Age, Elder JOHN GORTON.

—At Little-Compton, Mr. THOMAS BURGESS, in the 78th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, of a consumptive Complaint, in the 19th Year of her Age, Miss MARTHA MARSH, Daughter of Mr. Gould Marth, a young Lady of an amiable and gentle Disposition, affable Deportment, and deservedly happy in her Friendships and Connexions.

"The dear delightful Intercourse is o'er!"

☞ THE NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *will commence Drawing at the Court-House, in South Kingstown, on Monday next, agreeably to the Time affixed in our last.—— A few Tickets are now on Hand, which may be had of the Managers, and at Newport as usual.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport June 16.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Mary, Gibbs,	Edenton
—— Betsy, Bowen,	St. Martins
—— Peggy, Lawton,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Avis, Akin,	Ditto
—— Anne, Clarke,	Massachusetts
Schooner Lydia, Pendleton,	New-London
Ship Hope, Wall,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Betsy, Huntington,	Hispaniola
—— Polly, Usher,	Ditto
Schooner Debcy, Brown,	A Fishing Voyage
——— Lydia, Pendleton,	Ditto
Sloop Abigail, Eddy,	Baltimore
—— Dove, Salisbury,	Machias
—— Sally, Vance,	Bolton
—— Dove, Reed,	Philadelphia
—— Sally, Sabins,	New-York
—— Sally, Burt,	Newbern
—— Judge Jay, Collins,	St. Eustatia
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	Massachusetts
—— Rambler, Jeffers,	Hispaniola
Schooner Fame, Brown,	Richmond

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the *best* things grow out of the *worst*!—Even the bible is made out of rags! And yet people will not save their rags! Authors, printers, arts, sciences and records all depend on rags for support, and yet rags are thrown away. *Great* people, that is people *really great*, save rags. Why? because tho' saving rags is a very *little thing*, yet it is a little thing that has *great* effects. Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are not *poor* and *proud*, save rags. Why? because *every little helps*. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But middling people who are above want and below affluence, will not save rags. Then let them put the business into the hands of little folks; *children* and *maids*. Tell Moll and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place—give *them* all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the business—they will think of it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a year's collection of rags; and the rags will make a bible or a law book—There is a bible and a cap clear gain!—Twenty thousand [illegible] in Connecticut will save twenty thousand bibles and caps! A great saving this for *one* year and one state.

P. S. Tell Moll & Betty, that you paper-makers do not mean to get away their dish clouts—after their rags are become unfit for dish-clouts and house-cloths, they are just as good for paper-makers as ever.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 7th, 1792.

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H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

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Showing from Scripture, that there will be a thousand years of prosperity of the Church of Christ in this world—In what this will consist: When that time will commence: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies in the Scripture, previous to that Day.

The whole is designed to be a Body of Divinity, for the Instruction and Benefit of all those who are disposed to attend to these Subjects; especially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Ministry.

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Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

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III. Those who subscribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable for the Payment, shall receive a Thirteenth gratis. Subscribers are desired to affix their Addition and Place of Abode.

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of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said South-Kingstown, Esq; deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town, on the second Monday in July next, in order to receive and examine the Vouchers that are or may be exhibited to support the Claims against said Estate; when and where all concerned are requested to attend, as no Claim will be allowed without it is properly vouched.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, May 25, 1792.

NEWS-PAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of Newspapers agreeably to the law of the United States, the Post-master General proposes—

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3d, It is desirable that such news-papers as are to be conveyed in the mail should be dried—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the same time secure their delivery in good order—news-papers put up damp from the press, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. These modes of conveying news-papers are proposed as the most eligible which at present occur—If others more convenient should be devised, they will be adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administratorship by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWAD STRINGFIELD, Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

DANIEL ROGERS,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

Joseph Freeborn

TAKES this Method to inform his Friends and Customers and the Public in general, that he is about carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING Business in all its Parts, with that Care and Attention that becomes a Workman, and with as much Despatch as the Nature of the Trade will admit. He returns his sincere Thanks to his old Customers for their former Favours, and flatters himself with a Hope of their present Custom---the strictest Attention shall be paid to their Commands, and the smallest Favours cheerfully received. He will give Cash for Hides and Skins of all Kinds, or he will tan and curry a Calf skin for 3*s*. Cash, or Three and Sixpence, Produce, and Hides of all Kinds as cheap as are done in the Place, which he conceives is as low as are done for Thirty Miles round. His Yard is that noted Place near the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, May 15, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of Beef of an excellent Quality, packed in Salt Petre.—Inquire of

STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport May 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of WILLIAM REDWOOD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, That by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. at their Session the first Wednesday in May, Instant, the Commission for receiving the Claims to said Estate is revived, and the Time for receiving the same lengthened out to Six Months from the rising of the General Assembly.—We shall therefore as Commissioners upon said Estate be ready at our own Dwelling Houses in Newport, at any Time during the said Six Months to receive the Claims of said Creditors for Examination, &c.

V. WIGHTMAN, } Commissioners upon
JOHN TOWNSEND, } said Estate.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

THE PRISONER.

TWO fields of green and pleasant places,
Where nature loves her bold designs,
While birds sing for pleasure songs,
And content an easier way.

Once like the rest in folly's train,
A gaudy dream'd the world of pain;
But Reflection came, and fix we can;
Into Wisdom's walks, the school for man.

Near men of fourscore half an age
To more live from Youth's pages;
But truth, that guides us, now can tell
A theirs wast worse as well.

Of debts and duns no more afraid,
I now enjoy a happier day,
And more secure retreats from pain
Than fancy paints or poets feign.

When friends forsake and riches fail,
The last resource is found a pool
More ready to fix it in our repair
And find an end of all their care.

While others pay for learning sense,
With dear-bought lessons at no expence,
With sighs and tears the world is curst,
But we are blest—who know the worst.

When at my window, dark and high,
I stand to see the crowd go by,
My face with tears I soon to hide,
For all betray the marks of care.

All the woes they feel or fear,
From this safe garret I can see here!
Forbidding wives from home to roll;
No storms at sea our sleep molest.

In sickness, come to Medicare we,
Where death's pale terrors cease to be;
While Reason can with Fate compete,
Who with our keys, thus locks our cave.

PARODY on GRAY's ELEGY.

THE incomparable Poem of GRAY, written in a Country Church Yard, has been parodied in a *London* paper.—As much as the Author dislikes the *Imitation* of Nature, the reverse does the *Parody*.—Here's marks of genius however—and we present a Parody to our Readers, of the following Lines:

"*Let me wander not unseen,*
For there beauteous Nature lies,
Beneath the noble sweep of Ocean bear;
Fair may I rise, I rise in unison,
And sought for Heaven, not in a higher sphere."

THE PARODY.

"*Let me, unseen, unheard, pursue dear Jenny's steps,*
To catch a glance of her divine bear;
There may I rise, I rise in Love's fruition,
And ask for Heaven, not in a purer sphere."

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has just received a large assortment of GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE Business, which he will SELL, on the most reasonable Terms.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

Jacob Isaacks

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different parts of this Town, all which will be sold so cheap, as to bring the Purchasers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Island, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaser 6 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchases Soldiers Depreciation Securities, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emission Money, Indents, Rhode-Island and Boston State Notes.

Any Persons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardson,
At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Dunn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice
English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling, At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by
Thomas Green and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any one in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Pitch Pine clear 6 by 8—7 by 9, and 9 by 11 Window Glass,
Anchors,
Anchor Irons,
Tackle Blocks,
Oznabrigs,
Russia sheeting,
Duck,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
A Quantity of Sheet Tin,
Best and Old Chain Cables,
Sheet Lead,
Iron Work,
Hand-barrow Lines,
Boiled Tar, by the Cask
&c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BOOKER, on the POINT,

WEST INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
Hyson, Bohea and Souchong Teas by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Loaf & Lump Sugars,
Pot and Pearl Ash by the Barrel,
Spermaceti Candles by the Box,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Castile Soap,
Raisins by the Drum,
Prime Pickled Cod, in new Fish Barrels,
And the Dwelling House, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and a well of Water in the Yard—Also a new store 20 by 40 feet, standing by the House; it is an excellent stand for a Grocery Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS as heretofore, and has for Sale a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any in Town.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Just published, and to be sold by
JACOB RICHARDSON,
At the Post Office, Newport, by the Dozen or Single,
REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inspector-General of the Army of the United States.

☞ To which is added a neat engraved PLATE, describing the Formation of a REGIMENT, in ONE, and in TWO Battalions—of a COMPANY, in the line—and manœuvring an Grand Division—and the proper Place of the Field—commissioned and non-commissioned Officers.—In this Plate, various Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.

☞ The aforementioned Pamphlets are printed on good Paper, with a handsome Type, cast at Philadelphia,—and, as the Editor has been at some Expence to adapt it to the Use of the Militia, he hopes it will have the Preference of any other Edition.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Providence, July 9, 1791.

AS the different Manners in which the Militia of this State are exercised in different Towns is needlessly cumbersome, therefore, entirely repugnant to Orders of the General Assembly, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, recommends to the General, Field and Commissioned Officers, in exercising and disciplining the *Militia*, to conform strictly to the Mode of Exercise by Circulars in 1779, which was compiled by Baron *Steuben*, and published under the Title of *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*. By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Malbone's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesal and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,
among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Leather Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
1		1000	are	2000
1		500		1000
2		200		400
10		100		1000
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes,			26140
5400	Blanks,	Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes without Deduction will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Fourth and Last Class provides for the direct Sale of 8379 Tickets in the above Scheme, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Those Prizes remaining 6, on Blank Tickets, for the First Class, are entitled to only One Dollar each.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To consist of { 4000 Tickets at Two Dollars. 4500 Blanks at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dls.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
6		25		150
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Five Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn, without any reference, on the 28th Day of November, at Cane Island, by Mr. *Thomas Rumrill*, in readiness after Publication.

THOMAS POTTER, JUN.
SAMUEL VERNON, Esquire,
ELEAZER PECKE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

THE PRISONER.

TWO fields of green and tufted pines,
Where nature forms her bold designs,
While little fouls for pleafure ſtray,
I find content an eaſier way.

Once like the reſt in folly's train,
A goal I deem'd the worſt of pain;
But Reaſon ſays, and ſay we can;
'Tis Wiſdom's walk, the ſchool for man.

Your men of ſenſe take half an age
To moralize from Plato's page;
But truth, that guides my pen can tell
A ſheriff's writ will do as well.

Of debts and duns no more afraid,
I now enjoy a happier ſhade;
And more ſecure retreats from pain
Than fancy paints or poets feign.

When friends forſake and riches fail,
The laſt reſource is find a goal
Here buſy fools from toil repair
And find an end of all their care.

While others pay for learning ſenſe,
We hear are taught at no expence;
With doubts and fears the world is curſt,
But we are bleſt—who know the worſt.

When at my window, dark and high,
I ſtand to ſee the crowd go by,
My fate with theirs I ſcorn to ſhare,
For all betray the marks of care.

Of all the woes they feel or fear,
How few have gain'd admittance here!
No ſcolding wives diſturb our reſt;
No ſtorms at ſea our ſleep moleſt.

If ſickneſs comes ſo bleſt are we,
That doctors ſcarce expect a fee;
What ſtation can with ours compare,
Who with our keys, thus lock out care.

PARODY OF GRAY'S *ELEGY.*

THE incomparable Poem of GRAY, written in a Country Church Yard, has lately been parodied in a *London* paper.—As much as the former diſplays the bright ſide of human nature, the latter does the *ſombre.*—It has marks of genius however—and we preſent a Parody from it, of the following beautiful lines:

"*Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a flow'r is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its fragance on a deſart air."

THE PARODY.

"*Full many a youth, fit for each horrid ſcene,*
The dark and ſooty flues of chimnies bear,
Full many a rogue is born to cheat unſeen,
And dies unhang'd for want of proper care."

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, he has juſt received a large Aſſortment of GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE Branches, which, for CASH, may be had at his Store on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as to bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 20 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchaſes Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling, At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

At the Poſt-Office, Newport, by the Dozen or ſingle,

REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inſpector-General of the Army of the United States.

☞ *To which is affixed a well engraved* PLATE, *deſcribing the Formation of a* REGIMENT, *in* ONE, *and in* TWO *Battalions—of a* COMPANY, *in the Line—advancing, and retiring—with the proper Poſts of the Field—commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned Officers.—In this Plate, various Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.*

*** The aforementioned Pamphlets are printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, caſt at Philadelphia,—and, as the Editor has been at ſome Expence to adapt it to the Uſe of the Militia, he hopes it will have the Preference of any other Edition.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Providence, July 9, 1791.

AS the different Manners in which the MILITIA of this State are exerciſed in different Towns muſt neceſſarily create Confuſion, therefore, until further Orders of the General Aſſembly, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, recommends to the General, Field and Commiſſioned Officers, in exerciſing and diſciplining the *Militia*, to conform ſtrictly to the Mode ordered by Congreſs in 1779, which was compiled by Baron *Steuben*, and publiſhed under the Title of *Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States.* By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed by from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to , Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Mitare, ler's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſal and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chinzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To conſiſt of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars. 450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
Firſt Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Laſt Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, ſhall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, ſhall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn, *without any reſerve,* on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.